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GRASSLAND FARMING FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

About one-third of the agricultural land in the Ohio Valley is in pasture. At least half of the farm income from livestock and livestock products is produced largely on pastures, at a low cost.

A Six-Point Program for Pasture Improvement and Erosion Control



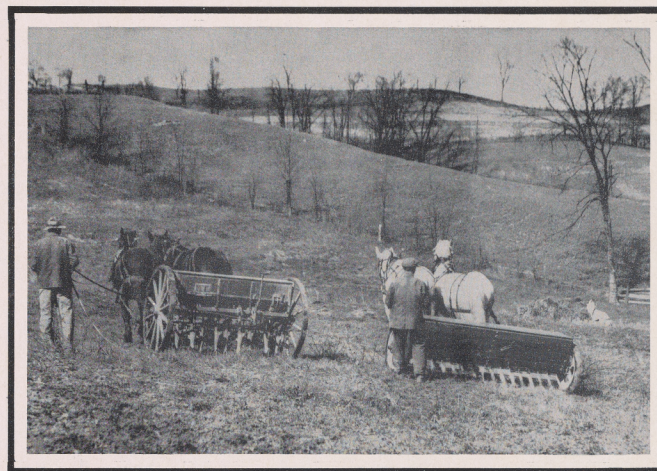
Adjust livestock numbers to present carrying capacity. This pasture is not overgrazed. Its firm, thick sod is good insurance against erosion



Provide ample supplementary pastures by grazing grass-legume meadows when necessary. This alfalfa-grass field also supplies high quality low-cost winter feed



Provide a plentiful supply of clean stock water throughout the grazing season. Livestock have access to this water tank from three rotation pastures



Apply lime and fertilizer as needed to increase soil fertility and to establish erosion-resistant sods of palatable grasses and clovers. This field will produce cheap, nutritious forage



Control weeds by periodic clipping. Adequate fencing permits rotational grazing on this farm. Such rotation increases animal growth and production



Avoid damage to pasture turf by restricting winter grazing. Livestock have grazed this pasture under all weather and soil conditions. Broken sod and bare ground encourage erosion

A CAREFULLY PLANNED PASTURE PROGRAM IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS A CROP ROTATION PROGRAM. SAVE SOIL BY GIVING PASTURE THE ATTENTION IT DESERVES